

The Evening Herald.

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GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

SALE of a property by court order generally implies that the property sold has been in trouble, or is going to be in more trouble, or both, and it is therefore not surprising that a number of people should have concluded that the forthcoming sale of the New Mexico Central railroad property on July 1st means further complication in the affairs of that property and further delay in the realization of our long deferred hope for the construction of the line into Albuquerque; and its extension to Roswell and the northwest section of the state.

Such a conclusion in this case is wrong, for this is one instance in which sale by court process is a clearing up of trouble that is rapidly nearing an end; and a hastening of a consummation which this city most ardently desires. While the Herald is not authorized to make any statement regarding the progress of the plans of the men behind the Gulf, New Mexico and Pacific railroad, the prospective purchasers of the New Mexico Central properties and builders of the proposed extensions, it can be said without any violation of confidence that the plans of that company are progressing favorably; that their financing has been satisfactorily completed abroad and that the pending public sale of the New Mexico Central line is one very long step in clearing up the legal tangle in which that property is involved. It is understood that the bondholders will buy in the property. It is understood that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway will bid on the property, and it is likely other large interests will be represented, but the interests of the bondholders are so large that there is little doubt they will be the successful bidders. This will involve the payment of a very considerable sum of money. The bondholders have had the privilege of bidding in the property at any time during the past year or more, had they cared to force proceedings. That they did not do so. Undoubtedly was because they did not care to invest the money necessary in a property which had no immediate prospect of sale and which they did not expect to extend and maintain. That they are doing so now is pretty conclusive evidence that their desire is to clear title to the property as rapidly as possible, so that it may be turned over to the Gulf, New Mexico & Pacific Railway company without encumbrance. It is also very satisfactory evidence that the French banking interests which are to finance the new railroad mean business and are ready to do business as soon as this title is clear.

This is one case in which a forced sale does not mean trouble, but is one of the most satisfactory signs Albuquerque has had; that our long-hoped-for and long-deferred second railroad line is now very near to realization.

THE VOICE OF BUSINESS.

REPLYING to the assertion of large business interests that pending trust regulation measures are causing business depression, and a request for a postponement of such legislation, President Wilson has said that nothing is more dangerous for business than uncertainty, and that this uncertainty could best be removed by the policy now being pursued by the Democratic party, a policy necessary to the satisfaction of the country's conscience. It would be a great deal better to do the thing now and do it moderately and wisely, the president said, than to wait until further agitation from an unscrupulous people made it necessary to go farther. He made it clear that if big business continued to oppose moderate regulation of trusts, drastic anti-trust laws sooner or later would be favored by the radical element.

The men to whom the president made this reply represented industrial interests which control huge factories and employ more than a million men—big business. Undoubtedly the wishes and opinions of such men should command earnest consideration. But did these men really voice the sentiment of the business men of the nation; the rank and file of business? We have been so overshadowed, perhaps swayed, by the huge industrial interests of the country, the

big business' that when we say "the voice of business" we mean usually big business, without reference to the thousands and thousands of small business interests which are the foundation of the commercial machinery of the country.

The president has been counseled in his stand on the pending trust legislation not only by his party platform, but by the voice of the real business interests of the country, and these same interests have spoken to the members of congress through an organization which now promises to become a powerful influence innumerable. The poll of local chambers of commerce on the interstate trade commission bill, taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has shown a large preponderance of opinion among business men, as we understand the term in our everyday home life, favorable to prompt legislation creating such a body. Thirty-five states were represented in this poll, with a sufficient number of commercial bodies in each state to make the verdict representative. This evidence of the opinion of persons most directly affected has had an immediate effect in lessening objection to the interstate trade commission in the Senate where the bill is now pending. A considerable number of the local chambers of commerce polled voted against the pending legislation on the ground of suspicion and not of principle. They deprecated legislation affecting business in any way at this time while favoring the trade commission in principle. But in the opinion of 522 of the local organizations polled, a vast majority of them well scattered throughout the country, the view taken was in effect that expressed by the president in his reply to the petition of "big business" that it be left absolutely alone. The smaller business interests throughout the country, speaking through 522 chambers of commerce, argue that if the step toward national supervision ever is to be taken let it come now, and have done with the period of uncertainty and disturbed conditions. The speedier the adjustment of trade and manufacturing to the new spirit of fair play and leniency, say these thousands of business men, the better it will be for all concerned. And that is the view of President Wilson.

This is not the expression of a few commercial bodies along the Atlantic seaboard, within easy reach of Wall street, and from which congress has heard so often. It is the expression of the mass of the everyday business men of the nation. Which expresses the real wish of the business interests of the country, the men controlling huge factories and the destinies of more than a million employees; or the individual, independent, everyday business men speaking through 522 chambers of commerce, throughout the whole nation?

Which is the real voice of business?

A NOTABLE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

LAST week Judge George Gray of Delaware, at the age of 73, re-

signed his position on the bench of the United States circuit court, on the ground that he had served in public life long enough to deserve a rest. He was born in Delaware, graduated at Princeton and studied law at Harvard. In his early manhood he was called to the attorney generalship of his state. When in 1884, forming his first cabinet, President Cleveland took from the Senate the eminent Thomas F. Bayard to become his secretary of state, Judge Gray went to the Senate and served for fifteen years, part of the time Mr. Cleveland's leader in that body. His high character and ability may be judged from the honor which came to him from other presidents of opposite political faith. President McKinley sent him to Paris as one of the American plenipotentiaries to negotiate the treaty which ended the war with Spain. President Roosevelt chose him as chairman of the arbitrators who settled the great anthracite coal strike of 1902. He is a member of the permanent court of international arbitration and sat as a member of the court which settled the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between England and the United States and he was elevated to the federal bench, at the close of his term in the Senate, by appointment of President McKinley. In his retirement from the bench the federal judiciary loses one of its ablest members.

THEODORE BULL ANDREWS, too, who says he's too busy drilling for oil to monkey with politics.

DEVELOPERS all, working for the material well-being of the community.

MILES SAYS T. R. wasn't at San Juan hill when the charge went up. But nobody has said yet that the Colonel wasn't at Armageddon.

THE ONLY thing perfectly plain from the mediation correspondence is that Carranza wasn't up to the U. S. V. P. in the lower left hand corner.

OUR IDEA of hard luck is the Palm Beach suited citizen who slips on a pile of mulberries while digging cotton out of his eye.

or purpose, drifts aimlessly with every shifting tide. The News has endeavored to state facts, regardless of rear favor and to protect the people regardless of "law-suits" or anything else. If we think we are right, some one must have the moral courage to do it; then why not the press which is not under obligations to any political party or "ring" of county beehives. —Clovis News.

SOLOS
by the
Second Fiddle.

THE CISH husband.
The speaker said:
Is Woman's greatest blessing—
And this holds true—
As long as you
Will stand for the assessing
But what we want
Can stand mean,
By this soft caressing
Is this sweet note
To get the vote
It sure has got us guessing.

MRS. PENNYBACKER probably has learned that she can make any fool man back her with dollars by that line of talk.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL wants the newspapers of New Mexico to specify what kind of a libel law they want. Surely he hasn't overlooked reading the newspapers.

HARRY K. THAW may go to Pennsylvania.—Headline. He may also go to Halifax for all the general public cares.

TARRYTOWN kicks on being called John D. Rockefeller's town. The rest of us have long been tired of its being called Rockefeller's United States.

Remembering the Big Town Boys. Is misfortune good to eat? Yes, decidedly yes, and we are not theorizing. Dr. A. W. Clarke, the multifaceted breeder of this country, brought a big piece yesterday and we are ready to affirm that the porkpie was second to none. It is seldom that metropolitan daddies get a handout like that and it certainly was appreciated by the force.—Alta (Okla) News-Courier.

IF ENGLAND really carries out the militant deporting scheme, she'll have to annex some undiscovered territory.

TOILS EXEMPTION has been repealed and the canal has not yet opened.

PRECAUTIONS to protect Colonel Roosevelt from the militiamen are ill-judged. An admiring nation would like to see them get together.

THE MEDIATORS have made it clear that Carranza didn't care to sit.

POSTMASTERS have been enlisted in the campaign for honest banks. There are enough would-be postmasters to supply the shortage.

"WE ARE drinking less."—Philadelphia Ledger. Congratulations, old top. It's rough riding at first, but you get used to the bumps.

CONAN DOYLE now denies that he said "Lynch the militiamen." Conan must be figuring on going home soon.

SEC ROMERO denies he is hunting a political job. See says he's a farmer. But Sec will not be the first agriculturist to respond to the call of his country's need.

TERESA BULL ANDREWS, too, who says he's too busy drilling for oil to monkey with politics.

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AB HE Asks Hush!

Having this week taken charge of the Progress, we ask those who really have the interest of Lakewood and community at heart to have us up in our undertaking, not only morally, but financially as well, as it takes financial as well as moral support to keep any institution going.

As to the future policy of the paper there will be no change, either in the editorial or boasting columns unless these two departments can be made stronger.

All we ask is a fair show, a square deal, and liberal support, and we guarantee to give the best there is in us in boasting Lakewood, the Lakewood country, and the Pecos valley.

FATH'S HEATH.—Lakewood Progress.

A Master of Opinion.

The editor of the Sierra Free Press, which is published at Hillsboro, complains because the Santa Fe road is carrying the mail from the Imperial valley east from Deming, and often has to wait at Deming for the mail cars, thus delaying the train all along the line of the road to Rincon. He was especially sore because he had to wait a couple of hours at Nutt for the train. If the half million people who were served from these cars were asked which is the more important, the editor of the Sierra county Free Press or an Imperial canteenkeeper? the vote would be unanimous for the canteenkeeper.—Lordsburg Liberal.

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the poison, which he afterward poured into the wine flask he carried with him, handing it to Kinck at a moment when the two were in a secluded place in which he might safely get rid of the body of his first victim.

Then began a system of fraud and forgery by which Madame Kinck and her family were induced to come to Paris. Foiled in his endeavor to get one of Kinck's checks cashed, he wrote to Madame Kinck, in her husband's name, telling her a story about an injury to his hand, which compelled him to employ Troppmann as embaumeur, and urging her to come speedily to the capital, where he would meet her.

The entire plan worked out to the satisfaction of the criminal. The evidence that was brought out was conclusive, and the murderer was finally compelled to confess. Never has a criminal been brought to justice for whose offense there was less excuse or extenuation, and the procurer did not express the sentiments of universal humanity when he urged that the punishment should be equal to the crime. Troppmann was guillotined about three weeks after he was found guilty.

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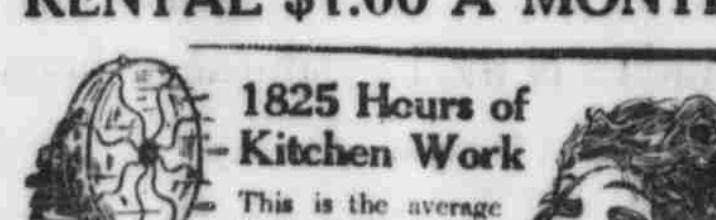
ON December 30, 1869, the trial of Jean Baptiste Troppmann, known as the Pantin murderer, terminated in Paris in a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to death. The crime for which he had been tried caused a thrill of horror throughout the whole civilized world, as well it might, for a more hardened and inhuman wretch has seldom, if ever, appeared before the bar or justice.

On his way to the procurer imperial Fisch almost successfully attempted to commit suicide, and when searched a number of the missing Jean Kinck papers were found upon him. Clearly the suspect had something to do with the Pantin murder, which was just then making so much stir.

After he had been safely lodged in jail it was learned that Fisch was the assumed name of Troppmann. The authorities scarcely believed that any single man could have committed such wholesale homicide, and the prisoner forthwith turned their doubts to account. He had been present, he said, when Madame Kinck and her children met their death, not in a measure, the instrument of their murder. But at the worst he had only been an accessory. Jean Kinck, the head of the family, had damed his wife's fidelity, had arranged with his son Gustave to leave France for America, and the two had taken their friend Troppmann into their confidence, with whose aid they had carried out the plan which they had prepared for murdering all of the family.

But this fiction too long to hang together after Gustave Kinck's body was found only a few yards from the place where his kinsfolk had been laid. Then came new sufferings and fresh trials, ending, however, in a confession that he had poisoned Jean Kinck with prussic acid, and had buried him in the environs of Wayville, in Alsace sometime before dispatching the other members of the family. Search was made, the body was found and the solution of the mystery was at length complete.

The evidence at the trial showed that Troppmann had ingratiated himself into Kinck's favor and worked himself into his confidence, with the secret and deliberate purpose to murder him in order to get possession of his property. With this view he had entered Kinck's house in the environs of Wayville, in Alsace, had accompanied him to Germany, with his own hand had prepared the woman who had been staying in the hotel and who had given the name of Jean Kinck, had disappeared about the same time, and about him for some days, no information could be obtained. Three days after the first discovery a man who called himself Fisch was arrested at Havre as a suspected person. He had been staying at different hotels, making similar utterances and trying to obtain favors.

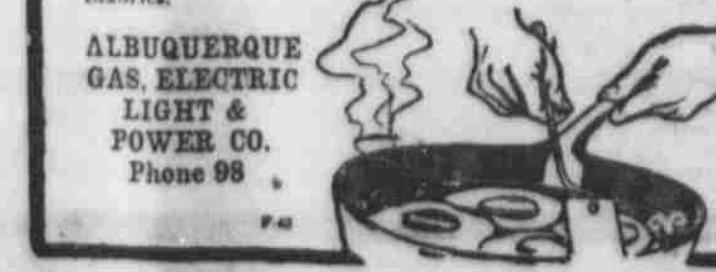
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